EVOLUTION

Chapter No.08

Concept Of Evolution

1. Evolution within the population is known as_____

A. Natural selection

B. Macroevolution

C. Microevolution

D. Stabilizing selection

Explanation

Macroevolution	Microevolution
Evolution above the species level is known as macroevolution.	Evolution within the population is known as microevolution.
Macroevolution occurs due to extended microevolutionevolution	Microevolution occurs due to migration, gene flow, genetic drift and selection

---

2. The organisms ranged from relatively simple to very complex structure,Which scientist recognized.

A. Aristotle

B. Carlous Linnaeus

C. Darwin

D. Lamarck

Explanation

The idea that organisms might evolve through time, with one type of organism giving rise to another type of organism, is an ancient one, existing from the days of Aristotle. Aristotle recognized that organisms ranged from relatively simple to very complex structures.

---

3. Evolution is defined “Descend with modification” by_____

A. Zimmermann

B. Aristotle

C. Darwin

D. Lamarck

Explanation

Evolution is defined “Descend with modification” by Darwin. In 1953 according to Zimmermann “Evolution is the transformation of the form and mode of existence of an organism in such a manner that the descendants differ from their ancestors.

---

4. The great advocate of theory of special creation;

A. Carlous Linnaeus

C. Lamarck

B. Suarez

D. Aristotle

Explanation

The great advocate of theory of special creation was Suarez(1548___1613).

He was a spanish priest. He believed that:

“God created all animals and plants”

Creationists	Evolutionists
The people who believe in theory of divine creation are called creationists.	The people who believe in theory of natural selection are called evolutionists.
Suarez and Carlous Linnaeus	Aristotle, Lamark and Darwin

---

5. Which one of the following naturalists thought that all organisms fit into an orderly scheme called Scala naturae.

A. Aristotle

C. Darwin

B. Hutton

D. Lamarck

Explanation

Aristotle(322-384 BC) thought that all organisms fit into an orderly scheme,later called Scala Naturae i.e Ladder of nature. The Scala Naturae was considered to be permanent and never changing; each organisms has its place on its ladder ordained by God during creation Ladder of nature stood upon non-living matter and finally terminated into human beings.

---

6. Creationism, the idea that each species was created individually by God and never changed therafter, reigned unchallenged for nearly_____

A. 1000 years

C. 500 years

B. 1800 years

D. 2000 years

Explanation

Creationism, the idea that each species was created individually by God and never changed therafter, reigned unchallenged for nearly 2000 years

---

7. Which among following is the unit of evolution.

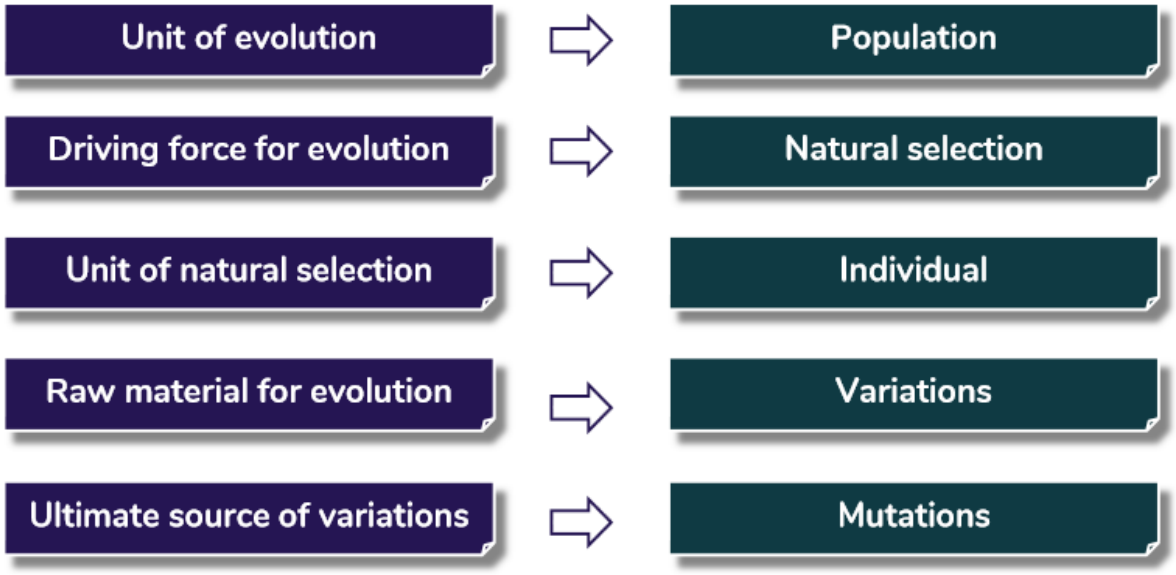
A. Community

B. Population

C. Species

D. Individual

Explanation



---

8. The term "Evolution" is given by_____.

A. Darwin

B. Carlous Linnaeus

C. Herbert Spencer

D. Wilhelm Kuhnne

Explanation

The term "Evolution" is given by Herbert Spencer. Evolution means a change over time. The phrase "Survival of fittest" was also given by Herbert Spencer and used by Darwin.

---

9. Evolution is a_____

A. Geological process

B. Destructive process

C. Stochastic process

D. Change maintaining process

Explanation

Evolution is a stochastic process. Stochastic process is a process about which we cannot say 100% that it is a true process.

---

10. Every process occurs by virtue of attaining its aim.So, what is the aim of evolution.

A. Gaining complexity

C. Gaining fitness of an organism

B. Gaining simplicity

D. Gaining changing

Explanation

The aim of evolution is not gaining complexity. If complexity had been the aim of evolution, parasites would have been destroyed. If aim of evolution was to attain simplicity, ladder of nature would go from up to down and human would not be on the top of ladder. The main aim of evolution was attaining fitness of an organism.

---

11. Life cannot originate from inorganic material on present Earth, because of_____

A. High environmental pollution

C. Very low atmospheric temperature

B. Large amount of O_2 in air

D. Absence of appropriate materials

Explanation

Life cannot originate from inorganic material on present Earth, because of absence of appropriate materials. Another reason for not originating life from present Earth is changing of atmosphere from reduced state to oxidized state.

---

12. Product of evolution is_____

A. Individual

C. Population

B. Species

D. Community

Explanation

The product of evolution is species. As we know that evolution acts on a population and brings changing in the population and leads the population towards a new species.

---

13. The type of natural selection which is against the mean is called_____

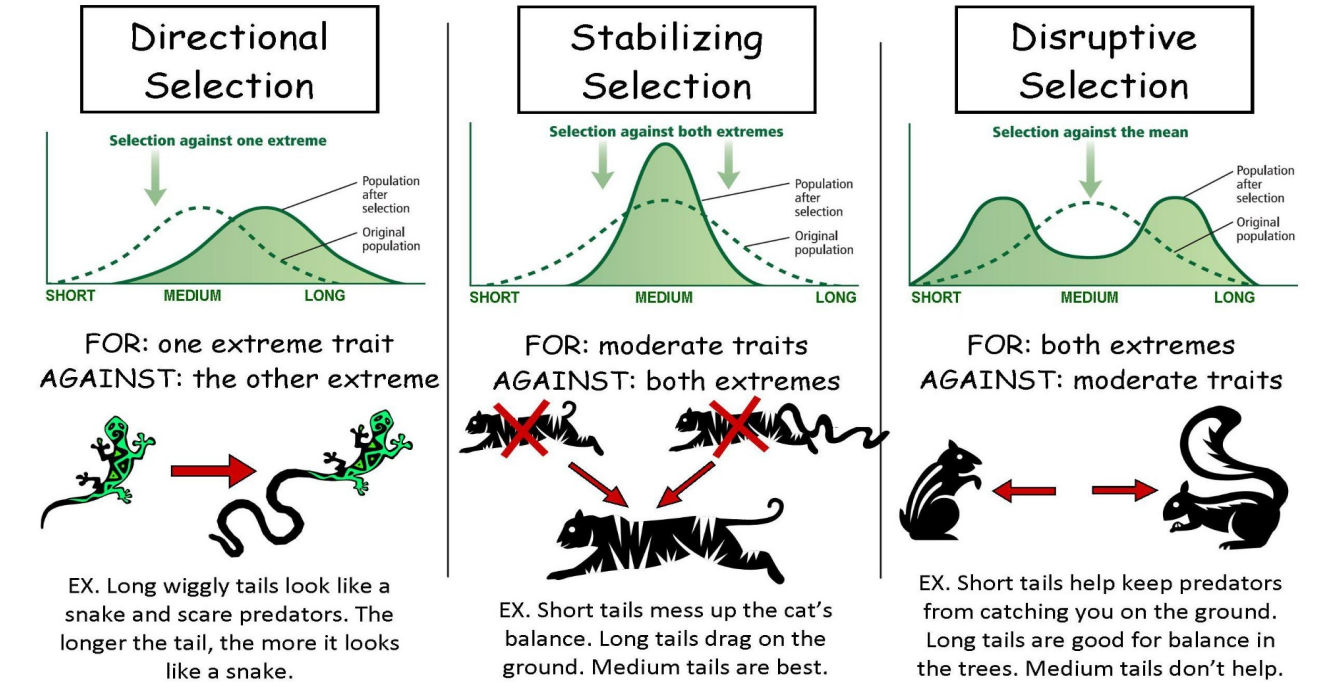
A. Artificial selection

C. Disruptive selection

B. Directional selection

D. Stabilizing selection

Explanation


Directional Selection
Selection against one extreme
Population after selection
Original population
SHORT
MEDIUM
LONG
FOR: one extreme trait
AGAINST: the other extreme
EX. Long wiggly tails look like a snake and scare predators. The longer the tail, the more it looks like a snake.
Stabilizing Selection
Selection against both extremes
Population after selection
Original population
SHORT
MEDIUM
LONG
FOR: moderate traits
AGAINST: both extremes
EX. Short tails mess up the cat's balance. Long tails drag on the ground. Medium tails are best.
Disruptive Selection
Selection against the mean
Population after selection
Original population
SHORT
MEDIUM
LONG
FOR: both extremes
AGAINST: moderate traits
EX. Short tails help keep predators from catching you on the ground. Long tails are good for balance in the trees. Medium tails don't help.

14. Which scientist sought and found order in the diversity of life.

A. Aristotle

C. Darwin

B. Carlous Linnaeus

D. Lamarck

Explanation

Scientist's name	Life Span	Achievements
Carlous Linnaeus	1707_1778	• Sought and found order in the diversity of life. • He introduced binomial nomenclature for naming species.

15. Evolutionary change is based mainly on_____

A. Interaction non-living matters

C. Mutation

B. Relationships among species

D. the interactions among populations and its environment

Explanation

Evolutionary change is based mainly on the interactions between populations of organisms and their environments.

---

16. One of the speculations trying to explain the origin of life is that it may have begun deep in the _____

A. Vents

C. Oceans

B. Sea

D. None of them

Explanation

One of the speculations trying to explain the origin of life is that it may have begun deep in the oceans, in underwater hot springs called hydrothermal vents. These vents could have supplied the energy and raw materials.

---

17. The change from a reducing atmosphere to an oxidizing atmosphere also meant that life could no longer arise_____

A. Biotically

C. Abiotically

B. Automatic

D. Both A and C

Explanation

Ironically, the change from a reducing atmosphere to an oxidizing atmosphere also meant that life could no longer arise abiotically .

---

18. Formation of the eukaryotic cell led to a dramatic increase in the_____

A. Complexity of life forms

C. Simplicity of life forms

B. Diversity of life forms

D. Both A and B

Explanation

Formation of the eukaryotic cell led to a dramatic increase in the complexity and diversity of life-forms on the earth.

---

19. Scientific truth to the scientists is_____

A. Tentative

C. Permanent

B. Absolute

D. Fake

Explanation

Scientific truth to the scientists is tentative but theological truth to the believer is absolute.

---

20. Age of Earth is_____

A. 4 billion years

C. 4 million years

B. 5 billion years

D. 5 million years

Explanation

Process	Age
Age of Earth	5 billion years
Prokaryotic form of life began on Earth	3.5 billion years ago
Eukaryotic form of life began on Earth	1.5 billion years ago
Ozone had built up	420 million years ago
First photosynthetic organisms evolved	3.5 billion years ago

---

21. First living being originated on Earth through_____

A. Non-spontaneous reaction

C. Spontaneous reaction

B. Exothermic reaction

D. Endothermic reaction

Explanation

First living being originated on Earth through spontaneous reaction in hot water 3.5 billion years ago.

---

22. Creationists rely absolutely on;

A. Divine relevation

C. Meditation

B. Inspiration

D. All of them

Explanation

Creationists rely absolutely on divine relevation,meditation and inspiration.

---

23. Early prokaryotes were;

A. Ingestive

C. Autotrophs

B. Absorptive

D. None of them

Explanation

Early prokaryotes were absorptive heterotrophs. Later on chemosynthetic prokaryotes were evolved. After both of them photosynthetic autotrophs were evolved.

---

24. Multicellular forms adapted to life in a great variety of _____

A. Environment

C. Functions

B. Adaptations

D. All of them

Explanation

Multicellular forms then adapted themselves to life in a great variety of environments.

---

25. Mitochondria derived from;

A. Amoeba

C. Bacteria

B. Archaeobacteria

D. Aerobic bacteria

Explanation

The aerobic bacteria developed into mitochondria, which are the sites of aerobic respiration and most energy conversion in eukaryotic cells. The possession of these mitochondria like endosymbionts brought the advantage of aerobic respiration to the host.

---

26. Present day concept of evolution based on;

A. Evolutionary change

C. Natural selection

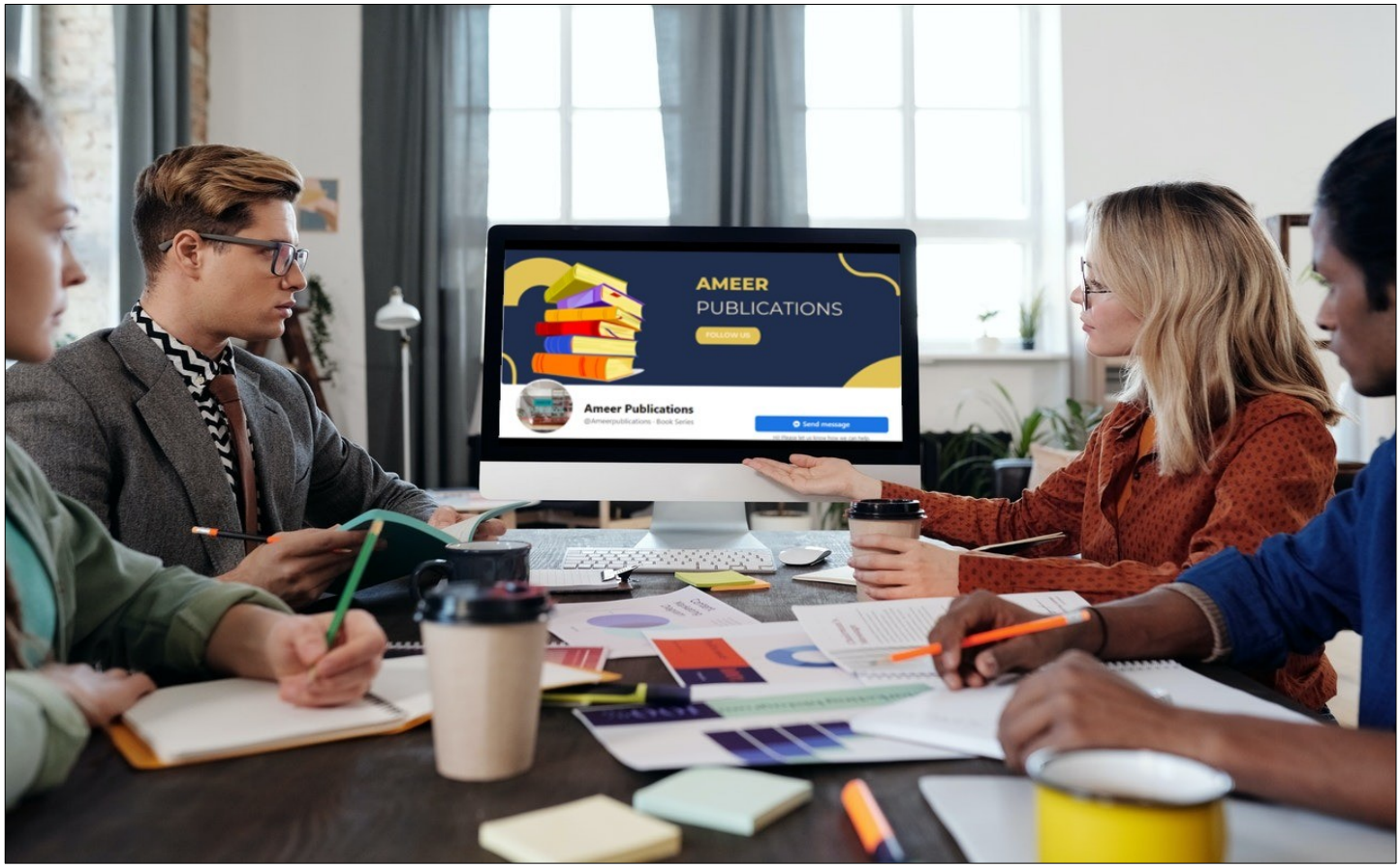
B. Known history

D. All of them

Explanation

The present day concept of evolution is based on a known history.

Ameer Publications



Click On The Image To Follow Ameer Publications

Ameer publications is an amazing platform which through its publications is helping the National MDCAT students. It had took the responsibilities to help the NMDCAT students through its Book Series.

Information is the main thing that helps students to gain their aims. That main task is provided by Ameer publications. Ameer publications is a newly formed instituition. This institute surely help the students with it s deep to enable them to achieve their goals.

Inheritance of acquired characteristics

27. 'Inheritance of acquired characters' was published in;

A. 1836

B. 1844

C. 1809

D. 1859

Explanation

Jean Baptiste Lamarck (1744-1829) published his theory of evolution in 1809, the year Darwin was born.

---

28. Lamarck was in-charge of invertebrate collection at the Natural History Museum in _____

A. Strewburry

B. Paris

C. Galapagos

D. London

Explanation

Lamarck was in-charge of invertebrate collection at the Natural History Museum in Paris.

---

29. The inheritance of acquired characteristics was called_____

A. Second idea of Lamarck

B. Second idea of Darwin

C. First Idea of Lamarck

D. None of them

Explanation

Use and disuse of organ was called first idea of Lamarck

The inheritance of acquired characteristics was called second idea of Lamarck

---

30. Lamarck reasoned, long neck of giraffe was_____of a great many generations of ancestors stretching higher and higher.

A. Additive product

B. Cross product

C. Cumulative product

D. Simple product

Explanation

The long neck of the girafe, Lamarck reasoned, evolved gradually as the cumulative product of a great many generations of ancestors stretching higher and higher.

---

31. According to the concept inheritance of acquired characteristics the _____an organism acquires during its lifetime can be passed along to its offspring.

A. Adaptation
C. Heredity
B. Modification
D. Variation

Explanation

The second idea Lamarck adopted, was called the inheritance of acquired characteristics. In this concept of heredity, the modifications an organism acquires during its lifetime can be passed along to its offspring.

---

32. Toward the end of the eighteenth century, several naturalists suggested that life had evolved along with the evolution of _____

A. Giraffe
C. Archaeobacteria
B. Organisms
D. Earth

Explanation

Toward the end of the eighteenth century, several naturalists suggested that life had evolved along with the evolution of earth.

---

33. Lamarck's theory involves how many ideas?

A. One
C. Three
B. Two
D. Four

Explanation

Lamarck's theory involves two ideas.

1. Use and disuse of organs(Acceptable point)
2. Inheritance of acquired characters(Faulty point)

---

34. Which one of the following supports Lamarckism.

A. Evolution of giraffe neck
C. Flightless birds
B. Extinction of limbs in snakes
D. All of them

Explanation

Developing biceps in blacksmith, evolution of giraffe neck, evolution of flightless birds and extinction of limbs in snakes all are the examples of Lamarckism.

35. According to Lamarckism, Ancestors of giraffe looked like_____

A. Horses

C. Camels

B. Lizards

D. Dinosaurs

Explanation

According to Lamarckism, ancestors of giraffe looked like horses and ancestors of snakes(Pythons) looked like lizard with two pairs of limbs. Weasels were snakes without legs.

---

36. Which scientists disapproved the theory of inheritance of acquired characters.

A. Darwin

C. Hutton

B. Weinberg

D. August Weisman

Explanation

A German biologists, August Weisman in 1880s disapproved the theory of Lamarckism by providing experimental proof against it. He removed tails of 68 mice, repeatedly for many generations and reported that no mice were born without tails or with short tails.

---

37. “There was experimental proof for Lamarckism”,this statement is_____

A. True

C. May be

B. False

D. Insufficient data to say anything

Explanation

“There was experimental proof for Lamarckism”,this statement is false.

---

38. Early proponent of the idea that evolution occurred and proceeded with natural laws is_____

A. Aristotle

C. Hutton

B. Darwin

D. Lamarck

Explanation

Early proponent of the idea that evolution occurred and proceeded with natural laws is Lamarck. He was born in August 1, 1744 and died in December 28, 1829.

---

39. Lamarck wrote a book “Philosophie Zoologique” in_____

A. 1809

C. 1827

B. 1799

D. None of them

Explanation

Lamarck wrote a book “Philosophie Zoologique” in 1809.This year Darwin was born and Lamarck’s theory was published.

---

40. Who is toponymist.

A. Lamarck

C. Darwin

B. August Weisman

D. Aristotle

Explanation

Lamarck is regarded as a premier authority of plants and invertebrate zoology and well known toponymist. The one who is expert of study of place names is called toponymist.

---

41. Acceptable point of Lamarcism is_____

A. Inheritance of acquired characters

C. Both of them

B. Use and disuse of organs

D. None of them

Explanation

Acceptable point of Lamarcism is use and disuse of organs. Inheritance of acquired characters is a faulty point.

---

42. Lamarck pictured evolution as a_____

A. Ladder of nature

C. Ladder of life

B. Scala naturae

D. Tree

Explanation

Lamarck pictured evolution as a ladder of life. Man is on the top rung of this ladder.

---

43. Lamarck was_____

A. French naturalist

C. Soldier

B. Biologists

D. All of them

Explanation

Lamarck was French naturalist, soldier and biologists. He remembered as a taxonomist of considerable stature.

---

44. Earliest theory of organic evolution;

A. Darwinism

B. Lamarckism

C. Non-darwinism

D. Cosmozon

Explanation

Earliest theory of organic evolution was Lamarckism.

---

45. The basic idea of Lamarckism inheritance of acquired characters,which is wrong in terms of_____

A. Darwinisms

B. Principle of genetics

C. Population behaviour

D. Taxonomic biology

Explanation

The basic idea of Lamarckism inheritance of acquired characters,which is wrong in terms of principle of genetics.

---

46. Structural change in the body of organism involving a deviation from normal, induced in the life time of an individual due to certain change in the environment or in function is called_____

A. Evolution

B. Acquired characters

C. Modifications

D. Polymorphism

Explanation

Structural change in the body of organism involving a deviation from normal, induced in the life time of an individual due to certain change in the environment or in function is called acquired characters.

---

47. The loss of limbs in snakes is the result of _____

A. Crawling Habit

B. Concealing habit

C. Both of them

D. None of them

Explanation

The loss of limbs in snakes is the result of crawling and concealing habit. The snakes e.g. pythons were provided with limbs but when mammals e.g. weasel arose: these snakes began to live in burrows so as to conceal themselves. The result was a gradual reduction and eventually loss of limbs. which were not needed in the new habitat.

---

48. Which one of the following cannot lead to the formation of new species.

A. Mutation

C. Genetic drift

B. Natural selection

D. Bodily modification

Explanation

Bodily modifications, whether brought through use or disuse or directly by environment cannot lead to the formation of new species unless they are inherited.

---

49. Lamarck was a professor of_____ in Paris.

A. Zoology

C. Botany

B. Biology

D. Anatomy

Explanation

Lamarck was a professor of zoology in Paris.

---

50. Did Lamark believe on the effect of environment on evolution?

A. Yes

C. No

B. May be

D. Cannot say anything

Explanation

Lamarck believed evolution of new types takes place due to the effect of environment.

---

51. Evolution of kiwi, evolution of foot of modern horses, evolution of webbed feet of duck and evolution of loss of teeth in whales can be explained by_____

A. Lamarckism

C. Non-Darwinism

B. Darwinism

D. Germinal continuity theory

Explanation

Evolution of kiwi, evolution of foot of modern horses, evolution of webbed feet of duck and evolution of loss of teeth in whales can be explained by Larmarckism.

52. Greatest set back to Lamarckism was_____

A. No experimental proof

B. Germinal continuity theory

C. Neo-Darwinism

D. Darwinism

Explanation

Greatest set back to Lamarckism was Germinal continuity theory of August Weisman in 1892.

53. Variation in which one of the following is concerning with evolution.

A. Interstitial cells

B. Germinal cells

C. Follicle cells

D. All of them

Explanation

According to the Weisman's theory of germinal continuity, As a result of fusion of sperm and egg cells zygote is formed which gives two types of cells.

Somatic cells	Germ cells
Somatic cells differentiate into various tissues , and form different organs of the body	Germ cells remain undifferentiated, which latter give rise to egg and sperm cells.
New organisms only cannot arise from somatic cells	New organisms only arise from germ cells
Any changes that occur during life time in somatic cells is called acquired.	Any changes that occur during life time in germ cells is called variation

Darwinism

54. Charles Darwin was born_____

A. 1809

B. 1744

C. 1831

D. 1807

Explanation

Charles Darwin was born in Shrewsbury, in Western England, in 1809. He joined ' the expedition on HMS Beagle to South American coastline in 1831 when he was 22 years old.

55. According to Darwin fauna and flora of South America were_____to Europe.

A. Same

B. Different

C. Some different and some same

D. None of them

Explanation

Darwin observed and collected thousands of specimens of diverse fauna and flora of South America. He noticed that the fauna and flora of the different regions of the continent had a definite South American stamp, very distinct from the life forms of Europe.

---

57. Which one of the following is a particularly puzzling case of geographical distribution.

A. Fauna of the Galapagos islands

B. Fauna of the South America

C. Flora of the Galapagos islands

D. Flora of the South America

Explanation

A particularly puzzling case of geographical distribution was the fauna of the Galapagos islands,

---

58. Finches are_____

A. Mammals

B. Birds

C. Amphibians

D. Flora

Explanation

Finches are birds. Darwin collected on the Galapagos were 13 types of inches that, although quite similar, seemed to be different species.

---

59. Darwin returned to Great Britain in_____

A. 1822

B. 1844

C. 1836

D. 1859

Explanation

Activity	Date
Darwin born	1809

Darwin began formulating his theory of natural selection	Late 1830s
Darwin joined HMS Beagle	1831
Darwin returned in Great Britain	1836
Darwin had worked out the major features of his theory	Early 1840s
Darwin wrote 35-page sketch of his theory	1842
Darwin wrote a long essay of 230 pages	1844
Darwin received a letter from Alfred R. Wallace	1858
Wallace's paper and Darwin's unpublished 1844 essay were presented to the Linnaean Society of London	July 1, 1858
The Origin of Species by means of natural selection was published	November,1859
Darwins's Descent of Man was published	1871
Darwin died	1882

---

60. Darwin perceived which of the following are closely related processes.

A. Origin of new species and modifications

B. Origin of new species and adaptations

C. Natural selection and adaptation

D. Natural selection and fitness

Explanation

After returning to Great Britain in 1836, Darwin perceived the origin of new species and adaptations as closely related processes. A new species would arise from an ancestral form by the gradual accumulation of **adaptations** to different environments, separated from original habitat by geographical barriers.

---

61. Two populations could become dissimilar enough to be designated as separate species_____

A. After two generations

B. After three generations

C. After five generations

D. After many generations

Explanation

Over many generations, the two populations could become dissimilar enough to be designated as separate species.

62. _____ developed a theory of natural selection essentially identical to Darwin's.

A. Hutton

B. Alfred R. Wallace

C. Mendel

D. Lamarck

Explanation

Alfred Wallace, a young naturalist working in the **East Indies** developed a theory of natural selection essentially identical to Darwin's.

---

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics

B. Variation

C. Descent

D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

---

64. The history of life is like a tree in _____

A. Aristotle's view

B. Lamarck's view

C. Darwin's view

D. August Weisman's view

Explanation

In the Darwinian view, the history of life is like a tree, with multiple branching and rebranching from a common trunk all the way to the tips of the living twigs, symbolic of the current diversity of organisms.

---

65. Darwin developed how many main points in his first book.

A. Two

B. Three

C. Four

D. Five

Explanation

In his book Darwin developed two main points:

1. Descend with modifications

2. Natural Selection and Adaptation

---

66. Darwin suggested that populations of individual species become better adapted to their local environments through _____

A. Modifications
C. Natural selection
B. Variation
D. Survival of fittest

Explanation

Darwin suggested that populations of individual species become better adapted to their local environments through natural selection.

---

67. Which one of the following depends in part on the hereditary constitution of the surviving individuals.

A. Over production
C. Struggle for existence
B. Variation
D. Survival of fittest

Explanation

Survival in the struggle for existence is not random,, but depends in part on the hereditary constitution of the surviving individuals..

---

68. Production of more individuals than the environment can support, leads to a

A. Over production
C. Competition
B. Struggle for existence
D. Survival of fittest

Explanation

Production of more individuals than the environment can support, leads to a struggle for existence among individuals of a population, with only a fraction of offspring surviving each generation.

---

69. Which among the followings brings a change in the population.

A. Unequal ability of surviving
C. Non-random mating
B. Unequal ability of reproducing
D. Both A and B

Explanation

Unequal ability of individuals to survive and reproduce will lead to a gradual change in a population, with favourable characteristics accumulating over the generations thus leading

to the evolution of a new species. Random mating is also brings change in population leading towards evolution.

---

70. Survival of fittest is_____.

A. Random

C. Inbreeding

B. Non-randon

D. Outbreedind

Explanation

Survival of fittest is non-random.

---

71. A focal point in Darwin's arguments for evolution is_____

A. Natural selection

C. Adaptation

B. Taxonomic system of Linnaeus

D. Descend with modification

Explanation

The taxonomic system of Linnaeus became a focal point in Darwin's arguments for evolution.

---

72. Whenever we say or hear the word evolution, name of _____comes in our mind immediately.

A. Aristotle

C. Lamarck

B. Darwin

D. Suarez

Explanation

Whenever we say or hear the word evolution, name of Darwin comes in our mind immediately.

---

73. Mechanism for evolution is called_____

A. Adaptation

C. Modification

B. Variation

D. Natural selection

Explanation

Darwin was the first person who argued from evidence that species were not specially created in their present forms, rather they had evolved from ancestral species. He also proposed **a mechanism for evolution,** which he termed Natural Selection.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics
C. Descent
B. Variation
D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

63. All organisms related through _____ from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.

A. Genetics

B. Variation

C. Descent

D. Offspring

Explanation

Darwin believed in perceived unity in life, with all organisms related through descent from some common ancestor that lived in the remote past.